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NOTICES FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

THE INNER CORONA OF APRIL 16, 1893.

The frontispiece of the present *Publication* is a direct photocopy of a reduced positive made from the second of the series of eight negatives taken with the 40-foot telescope of the LICK Observatory Eclipse Expedition to Chile.

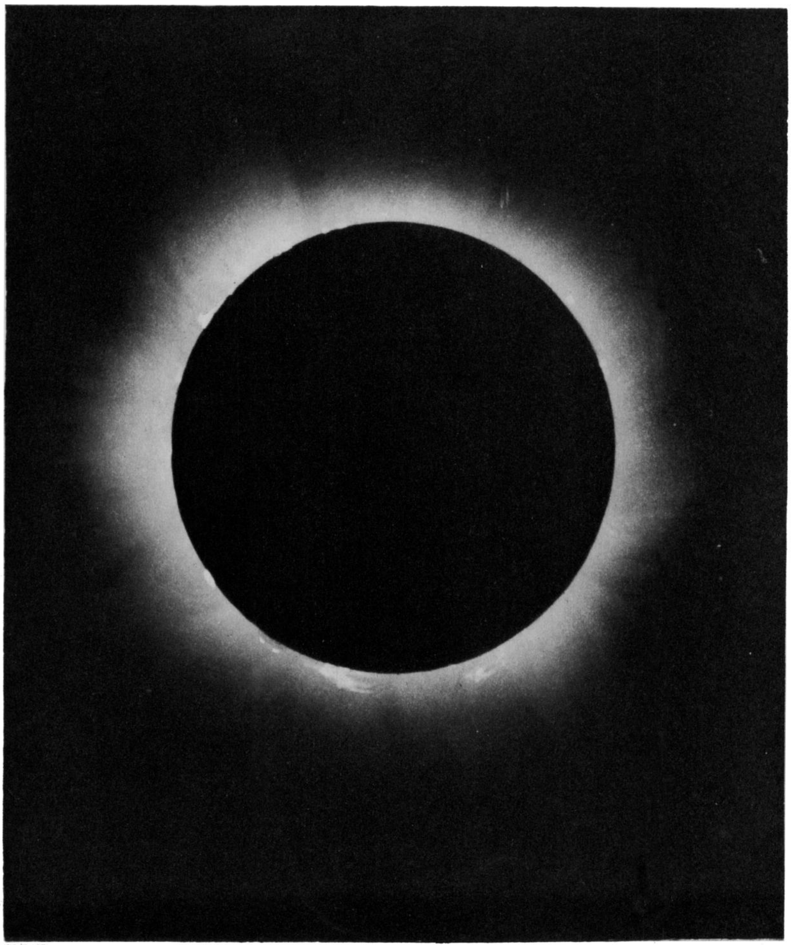
The reduced copy on glass, made by Mr. COLTON, contains nearly all the detail of the original negative, which is just twice the scale of the illustration; nearly all the finer detail is, however, lost in the illustration here given, which represents the best results so far obtainable with printer's ink. It seems that only positives on glass (and some silver-prints) can do justice to good negatives, and only such glass copies should be studied for special investigations.

In a later publication of the LICK Observatory a silver-print of the faint outer corona will be given, showing the equatorial extensions to a distance of more than 3°, and polar extensions of nearly 2° from the Sun's center. J. M. S.

LICK OBSERVATORY, March 31, 1894.

LARGE-SCALE PHOTOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE MOON.

During the year 1890 Dr. LANGLEY, Director of the Smithsonian Institution, sent a circular to various public and private observatories regarding the making of a photographic map of the Moon. This circular is printed in the *Observatory*, 1890, Vol. XIII, pages 403-404. Dr. LANGLEY'S circular suggests a scale of $1^{\text{mm.}} = 1''$ for such a map, which would make the Moon's diameter about 1.9 metres. Highly successful experiments in enlarging the focal negatives of the LICK Observatory have been



NO. 2.

CORONA OF APRIL, 1893.